Catawba Journal.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 29th Nov. 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	- -	6,000	-	6,000
1	- -	5,000	-	5,000
1	- -	4,000	-	4,000
1	- -	2,500	-	2,500
1	- -	1,340	-	1,340
6	- -	1,000	-	6,000
12	- -	500	-	6,000
156	- -	50	-	7,800
780	- -	10	-	7,800
7,800	- -	5	-	39,000
8,760	Prizes.			97,440
15,600	Blanks.—24,360	Tickets.		

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to $6,000
The 2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000
The 2d, 3d and 1st to 4,000
The 3d, 1st and 2d to 2,500
The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of $1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of $50.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | Quarters, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 |

☞Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash will be promptly attended to.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.

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Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal

Poetry.

FROM THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

LINES

Written after visiting a Scene in Switzerland.

Thou glorious scene! my wond'ring eye
Hath gazed on thee at last,
And by the proud reality
Found Fancy's dreams surpass'd.

'Twas like the vision which of old
To the saint seer was given,
When the sky open'd, and behold!
A throne was set in heaven.

For there the everlasting Alps
To the deep azure soar'd,
And the sun on their snowy scalps
A flood of glory pour'd.

A present Deity, that sun
Above them seem'd to blaze,
Too strong and bright to gaze upon,
Too glorious *not* to gaze.

Below, the bright lake far and wide,
Spread like a crystal sea,
Whose deep calm waters seem to glide,
Eternity, to thee.

Long, long, thou glorious scene, shalt thou
Within my memory dwell,
More vivid and heart gladd'ning now
Than when I mark'd thee well.

More vivid and heart-gladd'ning too,
Than the wild dreams I nurs'd
Of thee and thine, ere on my view,
Thy world of wonders burst.

For Fancy's picture was a gleam,
Weak, faint, and shadowy,
And brief and passing as a dream
The gaze I bent on thee.

But now thou art a thing enshrin'd
Within my inmost heart;
A part and portion of my mind,
Which cannot thence depart.

Deep woes may whelm—long years may roll
Their course o'er me in vain,
But fix'd for ever in my soul
Thy image shall remain.

H. N.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Correspondent of the Petersburg Intelligencer, August 21, 1826.

LAKE GEORGE.

This Lake may well be called the most beautiful in our dear native land—nor need our countrymen take a long jaunt to Westmoreland or Cumberland to view the wonders of these inland waters. They are to be found here in all their enchanting variety, affording a feast to the eye of the Painter or the Poet, splendid as Loch Katein, now immortalized by the harp of Scott. Besides the sublime and beautiful, the patriot visitor will witness places where their fathers stemmed the torrent of savage invasion. No region on earth would appear by nature more opposed to the din of war, and to claim an exemption from the bustle of the world than the silent shores of this embosomed lake. Its lofty mountains, surrounding like an amphitheatre on every side, present barriers, as if to shut out even the notice and research of man. But this remote and solitary retreat has been alive with the array of battle—has echoed with her loud thunders, and more than once have large armies been wafted over the bosom of these peaceful waters. As early as 1609, before Hudson discovered the North River, a French traveller, by the name of Champlain, put to flight a party of the Iroquoise with the sound of his fire arms alone, whom he met with on the borders of this lake. The remains of the old fort, William Henry, are still to be seen on the margin of Lake George at its head—there much blood was shed. In 1755, the year after the commencement of the "*old French War*," near this spot Baron Dieskau, commander of the French forces in Canada, with 3000 men from Quebec, and a force of Indians, met a party of Gen. Johnson's army, which lay at the head of the lake, about to proceed to the attack of Crown Point. These troops were gathered from the Northern Colonies. The two armies met in a narrow defile of the mountains front to front, the Indians in ambuscade on either side. A bloody battle ensued, Col. Williams, who led the Colonial troops, was at the first fire shot through the head, and hundreds of this party, with a brave old warrior named Hendrick, the Chief of the friendly Mohawks, were slain. The remains of Col. Williams, (supposed to be his,) have recently been discovered, with the skull perforated by a musket ball—Baron Deiskau was mortally wounded while leading on a second attack, which took place after some intermission on the same day; leaning against a tree for support, a soldier passing by, saw him direct his hand to his watch in order to deliver it up to him, but the soldier supposing the Baron to be drawing his pistol, unhappily shot him dead through the thigh.

His army retreated, were overtaken by a fresh corps of British and totally destroyed, terminating three battles on this bloody day, and almost upon the same ground.—Chancellor Kent of this State knew an old man, who arrived on the spot the day after the fight, and saw 300 men dead on the field. The adjacent mountain, from whose sides the French appeared, is to this hour denominated "*French Mountain*"—and a large rock "*William's Rock*," where the Colonel is said to have fallen. "Bloody Pond" is a small circular collection of water, just by the present road, and was the common sepulchre of the brave who fell in both armies during this severe conflict. A few years ago, the skeleton of some human being was found a short distance below the bottom of this Pond.

This *Battle of Lake George*, as it is styled in the history of those times, was not the end of the tragedies acted on this sad spot:—Only two years after, took place the "*massacre of Fort Wm. Henry.*"—In 1757 this fortress, after three vain attempts to storm it, was besieged by the Marquis de Montcalm with 10,000 men from Ticonderoga. The works were gallantly defended by the commander, Col. Monroe, with his force 3,000 strong, but was forced to capitulate, on terms, however, the most honorable. These terms were shamefully violated, for while the troops were marching out, the Indians attached to Montcalm's cause, fell upon them and butchered 1500 men, women, and little children, without distinction. Even infants were cruelly seized by their heels and their brains dashed out against the trees. From this infamous massacre, the defile of the mountain where it happened, still bears the name of *bloody defile.*

Seldom have such scenes of bloodshed and horror probably been exhibited within the same narrow compass—they now "*begin to wear the solemn livery of antiquity;*" the actors in these conflicts are gone, and scarcely a guide of their number can still point out the fields where their companions fought and died. I have been thus particular in the detail of these circumstances, and confess they are deeply interesting to my mind:—They create a veneration for the bravery and virtues of those early characters, who faced death in every form, and who, though not the immediate, were among the remote causes of securing to posterity the distinguished blessings which we now enjoy. The latest generations will reverence their patriotism—will recite their heroic deeds against savage cruelty, and thank the God of Battles for their happy triumph.

From the North American Review.

National and State Partialities.

It has been said, that we of the North are prone to laud our own men and things. This is probably true, since, if we had not this disposition, we should form an exception to one of the most general laws of human society. Beginning with the first natural combination, the family (the only natural one according to Rousseau,) and ascending to kingdoms and empires, a disposition to boast may always be traced, where it is not controlled by some stronger passion. In this country, our peculiar political organization has set two forms of this vanity in occasional opposition to each other. The disposition to laud certain things, which we might cherish simply as Americans, is controlled and modified by our state partialities. We are sometimes afraid to speak in unqualified terms of those who are only our countrymen, lest we should do injustice to the paramount claims of those, whose reputation may be the pride of the individual State to which we belong.

For ourselves, we are not inclined to censure the operation of the latter feeling. We are disposed to be very indulgent, not only to the New Englander, who derives all that there is valuable, in American institutions, from the principles of the pilgrims, and to the Pennsylvanian, who proposes the founder of his commonwealth as the perfect model of a legislator; but also to the Virginian, who believes that but for Patrick Henry the spark of the Revolution would never have been struck out, and the Bostonian, who is equally confident, that when James Otis made his argument against writs of assistance, American liberty began to be. We esteem all this both honorable and natural. If it be worth while to take any distinctions on this subject, as we shall probably not be suspected for any factious intention, we would say, that the State feeling is one of deeper growth in this country, than any which connects itself with our general existence as a nation. Some of our politicians, as it has suited either their immediate interests or has been dictated by their general views, have taught that the State feeling should be repressed as pernicious. We doubt this extremely, either as possible or desirable. It is true, that our national existence is every day gaining in that veneration which time alone confers; but it is equally true, that, at present, our strongest historic recollections belong to us as States; for, when we boast of our great Revolutionary characters, we boast of them, not so much as Americans, but as citizens of the Commonwealth to which we belong. Destroy the local tie, which binds together the People of each State, and the Union would not survive a day. We repeat, that, in enthusiastic attachment to our happy Union, we are exceeded by none who enjoy its blessings. But so far is it from being true, as was urged in the ardor of debate, in the Federal Convention, by the advocates of a more perfectly consolidated system, that the States are metaphysical, ideal existences, that we should rather maintain the contrary. The Union, comparatively speaking, is the metaphysical and theoretical thing. Like the illimitable city, where its central point is fixed, it looks raw and new. Its operation is occasionally sharp and harsh; it wants the feeling of age. But the States, at least the thirteen States, come home in a different way to the hearts of their citizens. They are not metaphysical, they are historical beings. The family feeling binds their parts together. The seat of power is in their bosom.—Every village sends its representative to the council fire, which is thus connected by a living tie to the fire-sides of the People.

But for the very reason, that the State feeling has this foundation in nature, it is becoming the philosophic patriot to be ready to apply the proper corrective to its excess. Nothing ought to be a more constant object of attention to him, than to promote with fond care, the harmonious action upon each other of the parts of that most curiously complicated machine, which is formed out of the combination of our State and National institutions, and which constitutes the most extraordinary phenomenon in the political history of man. For this reason, we esteem it a duty of every true friend of his country's welfare among us, to be most prompt and cordial in doing justice to the reputation of the distinguished characters of every State in the Confederacy. However natural and however commendable the zeal of bearing testimony to the worth of which our own State has been the cradle and stage, we ought to study with delight the honorable annals of our sister communities, and pay a hearty tribute to all we find in them of heroism and wisdom, in the field and in the cabinet. This is the dictate not less of justice than of magnanimity; for, after all, the great deeds and the great men of earlier or later years, to which the United States are indebted for their present prosperity, are not so confined to any one quarter, that the aid of all others could, in any degree, have been dispensed with.

Some men think they can never set a just value on themselves without the unjust contempt of others; and yet will perform acts of the most supererogating civility to those above them; which is generally made up of such hollow profession, and such gross flatteries as are worse than reproaches.

DESULTORY.

Native Silk.—The Editor of this paper, on a late tour to the mountains, was presented, by an esteemed friend, with three skeins of Native *Sewing Silk*, made by the Misses Harris, of Surry county, which was the product of worms of their own rearing the present season. The silk is pronounced, by those who have examined it, to be of a superior quality. These young ladies have, for three or four years past, been employed in the business of rearing worms and fabricating Sewing Silk; they have now become so expert in their laudable vocation, that the business yields them a handsome profit on their labors.

Those who are friends of Female Enterprise and Ingenuity, are invited to call on the Editor, and examine the above-named beautiful specimen of Carolina manufacture. *West. Carolinian.*

The Rev. Gordon Hall of the Bombay Mission, died lately in India, having just completed the translation of the New Testament.

A Public Dinner and Ball were given by the Citizens of Pendleton on the 7th inst. to the Vice President of the United States, and his Lady. Colonel Francis K. Huger presided at the dinner, assisted by Jesse P. Lewis and Enoch B. Benson, Esqrs. as Vice Presidents.

Chas. Courier.

Mr. Clay in his speech at Lewisburg made the following remark: "The slaveholding states cannot forget that they are now in a minority, which is in a constant relative diminution, and should certainly not be the first to put forth a principle of public action by which they would be the greatest losers"—having reference to the attempts made by the slaveholing states to unite against the free states in particular measures, which would cause the free states to unite also. On reading this sentence, we were led to reflect upon the fact there stated, that the slaveholding states are in a minority. The free states are, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—13 The slaveholding states are, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri—11. In Congress, in the Senate, the free states have 26 members, in the House of Representatives, 124; in the Senate, the slaveholding states have 22 members, in the House of Representatives, 89. Thus, should the subject of slavery ever be made the landmark of parties in the United States, the slaveholding states would be in the minority, both numerically and in Congress. This situation of things, while it offers no inducement to magnanimous minds in the free states to assume authoritative airs, certainly ought to induce the people of the slaveholding states to abstain from their endeavours to unite against the former, and to be more conciliating and compromising in their deportment towards them.

Balt. Pat.

From the National Journal.

It has been made a charge against Mr. Adams by Mr. M'Duffie, and others of the opposition, that, although formerly in favor of the proposed amendments to the Constitution brought forward by Mr. M'Duffie, he has now brought his influence to bear against them. We should be glad to see a little proof to sustain this accusation of inconsistency. The party which has made the assertion, is aware that it is unsustainable by any evidence whatever. Our readers may recollect that when Mr. M'Duffie originally proposed his amendment to the Constitution, it was confined to that resolution which takes the election from the House of Representatives. The resolution to introduce a general district system was an after-thought; and the proposition itself was resisted by some of his own immediate and influential friends, as unlikely to produce those beneficial effects which he anticipated. The two propositions were offered to the House of Representatives during the last session, in distinct resolutions. On the vote being taken for the first resolution, containing the original proposition of Mr. M'Duffie to take the election from the House of Representatives, many known and conspicuous friends of Mr. Adams, and his administration, voted in favor of the resolution; while among those who voted against the proposition were a number of the known supporters of General

Jackson and opponents of the administration. This propostion was carried by a large majority—138 to 52. Where is the evidence then that the influence of the President was directed against the proposed amendment? As to the second proposition, which relates to the general district system, and which was rejected by the House, by a vote of 101 to 91, it was opposed by many of Mr. M'Duffie's own party, even by a majority of his own colleagues from South Carolina, by every member of Georgia who was in his place, by 11 out of the 14 members from Ohio, by the whole of the Indiana representation; by the Representatives from Delaware, Missouri and Illinois; and a majority of the members from Louisiana, Virginia, and above two-thirds of the members from Pennsylvania; and also by majorities from New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New-Hampshire and Maine. Kentucky was equally divided: Mississippi was not represented. The only States which sustained the district system, were New-York, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama. It will be scarcely intimated, even by those who are readiest and least fair in their insinuations as to the interference of Mr. Adams, that his influence could have induced Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia to vote against the district system. The general result was as follows: Against the district system 17 States—divided 1—unrepresented 1—in favor of the system 5. It appears, therefore, that if the members from the different states correctly represented the wishes and interests of their constituents—and we have no right to entertain any other opinion—about two-thirds of the States were opposed to the District System.

It is one of the soundest maxims in political philosophy, not to surrender an institution which has been tried and approved, because it may be abused, unless something more infallible is offered in its place. Where is this infallible something in the present case? It is admitted by a large majority, that the election should be taken from the House of Representatives; but in the event of this change, what shall be adopted as a substitute for the present system? The difficulty is to devise and agree upon this. We cannot forget the almost infinite variety of opinions which exhibited themselves at the last Session, when between twenty and thirty propositions, all differing in their views, were submitted: yet out of all these, the Select Committee could not unite a majority of opinions on any one.

With these facts staring them in the face, the opposition prints have the singular modesty to charge the Executive with defeating the propositions, offered to effect a change in the mode of electing the President and Vice-President—a charge no less ridiculous than untrue, and with the extent of which, those who make it appear unacquainted, because it embraces not only many of their own partizans, but some of the most prominent men of their party. Those who bring this accusation against the Administration, know there is no foundation for it; and they will learn, in due time, that the enlightened citizens of the United States are not to be deceived by such a shallow trick: they will find that the people are not prepared to become the willing instruments of designing and ambitious men whose only object is their own elevation—regardless of the means used to effect it, and careless of the consequences that may follow.

Origin of the title Lady.—Formerly our Saxon ancestors lived throughout the year at their mansions in the country. There were then no plays or operas, no Castle Gardens to engross the attention of ladies and gentlemen. They inhaled the balmy perfumes of flower-spangled meadows, and delighted their ears by the melodious choristers of the groves. The affluent lady of the manor having no *Waverly novels* to read, was only ambitious to shine in the sphere of beneficence. She distributed to the poor neighbors with her own hand, once a week or oftener, a certain quantity of Bread, and she was in consequence called by them the *Leff-day*; that is, in Saxon, the *Bread giver*. These two words were, in course of time, corrupted, and the meaning is now as little known as the practice which gave rise to it; yet it is to that hospitable custom, which existed ere folly generated fashion, our fair nymphs are indebted for their proud appellation of *Ladies*, and from it they derive the right of serving meat at the head of their own tables. *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

A genuine one.—A lady in New-York perceiving her maid, a raw Irish girl, who had arrived only a few weeks before from her own swate land, throwing the end of a rope into the cistern and moving it to and fro, went into the yard to enquire the cause, and found that she had lost the pail and was trying to recover it. The lady told her to take the cistern pole, and she would soon get it.—"Och, madam," said she, "I know better nor all that sure, for on me passage from me own country, Pat Dougherty fell overboard, and sure they did nothing at all at all, but jist threw the end of a rope to him, and he took a hold directly and jumped aboard again."

Foreign.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Frances Henrietta, Capt. White, arrived at New-York on Monday evening, in 25 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, have received London papers to the 11th and Liverpool to the 10th August.

The Paris Etoile of the 7th August, states, that sentence has been pronounced in the affair of the Conspirators at St. Petersburg. Thirty-six have been sentenced to death. Five only have suffered an ignominious death—they have been hanged.

It appears from the Courier, that considerable excitement exists among the members of the Holy Alliance as to the new constitution granted to Portugal by the Emperor Don Pedro, and various speculations are made with regard to it in the Paris papers.

LONDON, AUG. 9.—The commerce of the country continues to improve; there appears a reaction also in the principal ports of Europe.

Cotton.—The demand last week was good at an advance of ⅛d per lb. Pernams 10 a 10¼d; Boweds 6 7 8 a 7¼; Surats 4¾ a 5¾, Brussels, 4¼, a 5½; Madras 6½; all in bond and duty paid; Demerara 9¼d.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

City, 2 o'clock.—We have many idle reports in circulation this morning, all tending to depress the funds. Mr. Canning's immediate departure for Paris on an important mission, and diastrous news from India, said to have come by a ship arrived at Bordeaux, were the most prominent. At one time consols had declined to 78¼, and had every appearance of a further depression, when a sudden change took place in consequence of an eminent broker buying 50,000£ Consols, and showing a disposition to purchase more. This caused the price to advance to 78 53-84, which may be considered the present nearest quotation. A large sale of stock was made on Tuesday. Exchequer bills are from 2 to 3 lower; in the New Four per Cent Scrip there is nothing whatever doing.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the 4th inst. which has arrived this morning, contains the following intelligence from Constantinople. It seems the Sultan is proceeding steadily and fearlessly in his undertaking; and so far as terror can operate upon the minds of those whom he might have cause to fear, he is likely to find every obstacle removed. Not that he trusts to this alone, for the more formidable of his opponents are daily and hourly consigned to the executioner. If blood be a good cement for the new edifice he is constructing, he has enough of it to ensure its durability.

"CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 10.

"The Sultan is proceeding with rapid strides to the attainment of the object which he has proposed to himself; and, favoured by circumstances, he will succeed in it, in a terrible and sanguinary manner, it is true, but which will make an era in the annals of the empire, and more quickly than any person could have ventured to expect. The executions, banishments of all kinds, of those who adhere to the old system, as well as the demolition of the dwellings of the Janissaries, continue day and night, and the system of terror seems to have made such an impression in the other great cities of the empire, that the Janissaries at Adrianople, Salonichi, and Smyrna, have quietly submitted to their dissolution, and have already signified their obedience by deputies, whom they have sent for the purpose to the Sultan, who the day before yesterday personally announced this to the new troops, which already amounted to 40,000 men.—All circumstances combined to raise, in the shortest time possible; and by this means (as the people here flatter themselves) to inspire respect in the negociation at Akerman, and at the same time all the enemies in the interior of the empire. Six pachas have been ordered (probably with this view) to repair from the Asiatic provinces to the capital, with numerous corps, and they are expected to arrive shortly. Some think when the corps of Yamasks is dissolved, as it doubtless will be, the castles on the Bosphorus will be garrisoned with these troops.

Some thousand Topchis are already employed in building five large barracks for the new troops, and Constantinople is now like a great camp, which has been formed during a bloody revolution. Profound tranquility prevails in the quarters inhabited by the Franks. The number of those who look with apprehension towards the North, and fear an interruption of peace, is very small.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.—The commerce of the country continues progressively to improve; there appears a reaction also in the principal ports of Europe. The accounts yesterday from Hamburg, Russia, Holland and Flanders, were generally favorable, and as the markets in England continue firm at the late improvement, there will probably be a corresponding effect on the continent.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 10.—The Manchester Mercury says, "We are extremely glad to state that the appearances of improvement which manifested themselves this week, have continued down to the present time, and a much better feeling prevails among mercantile men. There appears to be, in every quarter, a decided stand against further depression."

The Paris papers express a belief that the Portuguesse constitution is the work of the English cabinet.

The Quotidienne, (Paris paper,) intimates that "the Powers of the Continent need not fear England now, as want and insurrection disturb her within, and she cannot venture on serious war." But there are Statesmen in Paris who remember when England was struggling with more formidable difficulties than those which now oppress her commercial interests, and yet was able to contend against France, aye, and with Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia besides. If war were necessary, she would be found as equal to it now as ever she was. *London Courier.*

The number of power looms in the United Kingdom, is estimated at 57,000, which are capable of making 1,254,000 yards of cloth per day, or 1,741 yards a minute.

From the Liverpool Mercury, of August 4.

DEATH OF MR. ADAMS AND MR. JEFFERSON.

In another part of our paper, will be found an account of the death of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams, Ex-Presidents of the United States. The former was in the ninety-first, the latter in his eighty-fourth year. The coincidences both in the lives and characters of these distinguished statesmen, and in their deaths, are remarkable. They both, in conjunction with the venerable Mr. Carroll, who, only, still survives, drew up and signed the celebrated declaration of Independence, in 1776. Adams succeeded Washington, as President, and was himself succeeded by Jefferson; and, after lives full of years and honors, the latter part of which was devoted to the placid and unostentatious enjoyment of private society, enlivened by the most active benevolence, both these venerable patriots peacefully expired on the same day, the fiftieth anniversary of their country's independence, which they had so steadfastly contributed to achieve and to consolidate. What more glorious, what more enviable, than a life thus dedicated to the benefit of mankind—a death rendered fearless by the consciousness of having done good! These excellent men both retained their mental faculties to the last, (as will be found by a perusal of their letters declining the flattering invitation sent to them to be present at the celebration of Independence at Washington,) having happily avoided, in a great measure, those infirmities and privations of old age, which, in their mutual letters, a few years ago, they so feelingly and philosophically hoped might not darken the latter years of existence. The letters to which we allude, and which our readers will now peruse with feelings of respect for the writers, will be found in the 12th volume of the Mercury, of 1822-3, page 338. Another letter from Mr. Adams, exhibiting, in an interesting point, his religious toleration, will also be found in the same volume, page 387. We regret that our limits prevent us from re-publishing those admirable documents, and constrain us to so brief a notice "of two individuals who have lived and moved an honor to their species, and whose memories will be embalmed in the bosom of every genuine patriot for ages yet to come."

Wakefield's Trial.—We undersand all the lodgings in Lancaster are engaged during the Assizes by visitors, whose curiosity has induced them to be present at Mr. Wakefild's trial; at least this is the manner in which the natives account for such an unusual influx of strangers. It is not possible for the case of Wakefield to come on Thursday next, there being, for instance, no bill found; and, in the next place, Mr. Wakefield objects to such a premature proceeding. His counsel are Messrs. Scarlett, Parke, and Pollock. A curious circumstance has taken place, which is, that Mr. Brougham has been retained on both sides at the same time, and there is a doubt for whom the learned gentleman will appear. Mr. Wakefield considers he ought to have the benefit of his assistance. The Attorney-General for Lancaster (Mr. Scarlett) has written him a note to say he is retained as his (Mr. Wakefield's) advocate. It is considered as certain he cannot, under the Act of Henry III. c. 2, be convicted of felony, but of the misdemeanour, which he has made up his mind to, if tried. He corresponds with a number of distinguished persons on the Continent. Lancaster will be excessively crowded. The briefs for the prosecution are of an enormous size, occupying more than 200 sheets. Very high fees are given to the counsels on both sides. The Attorney-General is to have 600 guineas, and Sergeant Cross, and his other legal coadjutors, about 100 guineas each; Mr. Scarlett 200 guineas, and Mr. Tindal and his *subs*, from 60 to 80 guineas each. There are at least seventy witnesses subpœnaed, *pro* and *con*.—*Liverpool Paper, 10th ult.*

FROM MEXICO.

We have been favored with a letter received in this city, from a gentleman in Vera Cruz, dated August 24, enclosing a supplement to the Mexican Mercury, a translation of which is given below. We learn from the letter, that at Vera Cruz it is thought probable that an attempt will be made to release Cuba and Porto Rico from the government of Spain, "by the establishment of a government founded on liberal principles, and guarantied by Colombia, Mexico, and the other free Spanish American States, Security in the slave property will be the first consideration." Com. PORTER has entered upon the full discharge of his official duties as "Commander-in-Chief of the Department and Squadron." The Naval Administration of Mexico is quite different from ours: it is divided into two departments, East and West, or rather Atlantic and Pacific. The duties of Com. Porter are of a mixed character, somewhat like that of Secretary of the Navy and Commander of the Squadron. There are juntas to attend to duties similar to those of our Navy Commissioners, at which he presides. He has also the immediate superintendence of Navy Yards, & the regulation of the ports in the Gulf; the harbormasters being officers of the Navy, and also under his command. The Contrador General is an officer that answers, in some respects, to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and stands at the head of the Purser's Department, who are all called Contradors: he is also in the character of Navy Agent, and is a member of the Economical Junta, or what may be styled Navy Commissioner. This affords a sort of outline of the Mexican Navy establishment. *Nat. Journal.*

Bolivar.—There have been of late some insinuations against the character and views of the LIBERATOR, partly on account of a *reported* attachment of a tender nature, and partly on account of *pretended* ambition. We have taken some pains to enquire of an intelligent gentleman who has resided at Lima, and has lately returned to the United States. The following is very briefly the result of our inquiries.

All acknowledge that the Liberator possesses talents of the highest order.

The people in general, repose the greatest confidence in his disinterestedness and integrity.—There are, however, a few who affect to be jealous of his power and purpose; but these few are men, who have either been or suspected to be, in the *Spanish* interest. *Bolivar* is called the "Washington of South America" there as well as here. He is a widower, has no children, and very few relations in any degree.

There is no question whether a Republican government is preferred to any other. The general sentiment is decidedly republican. The majority of the people are not yet well instructed in the exercise of the rights and duties of self government, but there is a large class of well educated and discreet men who are well acquainted with the principles, and many of them with the practice of free systems. *Boston Journal.*

Domestic.

ROBBERY.

The most daring acts of robbery we have ever had to record were committed on Sunday, in the open day, and in the heart of N. York. The large dry goods stores No. 145, 147, and 149 Pearl-street near Wall-st. were all broken into after 9 o'clock in the morning, and rummaged throughout from the upper to the lower stories by thieves in pursuit of money.—The stores are occupied by Messrs. Richards & Steele, L. Lay & Co. F. Varet & Son, Jewett & Halsey, Skidmore & Wiekins, and Cook & Munn, all of whose counting rooms were searched, the desks broken open, the papers and valuable goods strewed about the floors, but the amount of the depredations in all of them is not yet ascertained. At Messrs. Richards & Steel's the iron chest wss forced open, and about 80 dollars in money taken, from Messrs. Lay & Co's, about 50 dollars, and from Jewett & Halsey's 11 dollars in silver, are missed, but at this place they left in exchange about 30 dollars of Jacob Barker's Exchange bank.

It appears that the robbers were a man, and a boy of about 16. They ascended to the roofs from the new buildings erecting in the rear, entered thro' the scuttle of each store. They came last into the store of Cook & Munn, where they unexpectedly found one of the clerks, a young man, who had just entered, and they immediately escaped through the door he had opened, before an alarm could be given.

N. Y. Mercantile Adv.

We copy the following article from the National Observer, of Albany N. Y. of the 14th inst. Did not our friend Southwick, the editor of that paper, vouch for its truth, we should indeed doubt the correctness of the statement.

Daily Adv.

Remarkable Providence.—We have to record a very remarkable and Providential event, which, though we are satisfied of its truth, may appear fabulous at least, if not wilfully false. We were in Duanesburgh last Sunday, where we learned the particulars of the extraordinary affair. On the Sunday previous, (the 3d inst.) in the afternoon, and during a violent thunder storm, the covenantal church in Duanesburgh was struck by lightning.—The electrical fluid ran down a stove pipe, from whence it passed off among the congregation, then in the act of divine worship, stripped the bonnet from the head of an elderly lady, sitting near the pipe, shocked sensibly, but not severely, several of the ladies; prostrated to the floor, the son of the Rev. Mr. M'Master's; then ascended by one of the pillars of the pulpit, and absolutely played upon the cheek of Mr. M'Masters, himself, who was officiating in the pulpit, and scorched one or both of his whiskers. From the face of the Rev. gentleman, it passed off without being further noticed! None of the parties were seriously injured; although one lady, in a delicate situation, was so frightened, as to produce serious consequences; but it is hoped the lady's life is out of danger.

Breach of Promise.—It appears that one of the Green Mountain swains has been playing false to his betrothed, as we learn that in an action lately tried at Montpelier, Vermont, brought by Ann Lyman gainst David Hatch, for a breach of promise of marriage, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, of seven hundred and forty dollars damages. It is stated that the cause had excited a great interest, from the standing of the parties, and the circumstances of the case, and that a great number of spectators of both sexes were present at the trial. This, it too often appears,

> ———Is woman's fate:—
> All her affections are called into life
> By winning flatteries, and then thrown
> Upon themselves to perish, and her heart-ache;
> Her trusting heart, filled with weak tenderness,
> Is left to bleed or break.

It is said that the plaintiff will claim a review of the trial—upon what grounds, we are not informed—probably, however, upon a plea of excessive damages.—We are not friends to these suits in ordinary cases. They have become altogether too frequent. Where the heart-strings have been broken, the fond affections withered, and the prospects of life blasted by the treachery of man, money, be the amount less or more, will make but a sorry recompense. In cases of seduction, we would ever award exemplary damages—but in either case, can money "pluck from memory its rooted sorrow?"

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Morrel Magoon.—We gave on Tuesday, a notice of the trial of this man at Montreal, for forgery, in altering a bill of exchange on Prime, Ward, King & Co. of this city from 10 to 1000*l*. On Saturday last the prisoner was brought into court to receive his sentence. When asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he observed, that he should trouble the court with but very few words. He then observed that the witness against him was a man of a notoriously bad character—that had he believed the Hon. Court would have admitted him as an evidence, he would have procured from Boston satisfactory proof that he had been a criminal of the deepest die. He added, that he had no fault to find with the court, with the Attorney General, or with the person who tried him. His honor Mr. Justice Pike, then addressed the prisoner in a manner, says our correspondent, which did honor to his head and to his heart. He alluded to a similar offence, which the prisoner had committed a few years since, and after having suffered two years imprisonment, and stood in the pillory, had been pardoned by the royal clemency. The Judge exhorted the prisoner to prepare for the awful end which soon awaited him, assuring him that not the slightest hope of pardon remained for him on earth. He was then sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 27th day of October next. Magoon is about 42 years of age, and has a wife and family residing on the frontier.

[*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Isaac B. Desha.—This unfortunate individual, on the 31st. Aug. was boarding in a tavern in Cynthiana, and was apparently in good health. His windpipe, which was severed by the attempt to cut his throat, still remained asunder, and there was no connection between it and the mouth. He breathes through a silver tube inserted in his throat; eats and drinks without difficulty, but can only articulate (in whispers,) a few words at a time. His wife has again joined him, and remains with him.

Kentucky Public Adv.

Increase of Canal Navigation.—We presume that but a few, even of those who are in the daily habit of seeing boats pass and repass upon our canals, are aware of the constant and rapid increase of business transacted through the medium of these artificial rivers. We have taken the pains to obtain, from a correct source, the number of arrivals at *this city* and the result is as follows—

In 1823 there arrived	1329 boats,
1824	2667
1825	3326
1826 to 1st Sept.	4380

It is probable that the arrivals this year will not be far short of *Seven Thousand*, and there is every prospect that the increase will in future be in the same ratio with the past, until it will become absolutely necessary to make another ca-

nal, double the locks, or adopt some other means to facilitate the transportation of the products of the west, which must all concentrate at this point on their way to market. When the Ohio Canal shall have been completed, an immense sum will be added to *our* canal revenue.

Albany Daily Adv.

Absence of Mind.—The Newburg Gazette of Saturday, says:—'A few evenings since a gentleman came to the steam boat dock in this village, with a view to take passage for Albany, and finding a boat with her bow up the river, stepped on board and immediatly went into the cabin.—Meanwhile the boat which had rounded to in order to come to the dock more conveniently, got under way and proceeded on her passage. Our unsuspecting friend paid his fare without making any inquiries, and before day-light was surprised to find himself in New York instead of Albany. He took passage on board the New Philadelphia, and arrived at Albany just after dark, and not more than six hours later than the boat he intended to have taken the night before at Newburg; having performed a journey from Newburg to New York, and from New York to Albany in about twenty hours!

General Grand Chapter.—A session of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, commenced in New-York on the 14th inst. His Excellency Gov. CLINTON, General Grand High Priest, arrived in that city on Wednesday preceding, to preside at this interesting meeting.

Chas. Courier.

Maryland Crops.—The Chestertown (Md.) Telegraph, says it must be a subject of general f[illegible]citation to our farmers, and indeed to all persons, that the corn crops have proved so abundant, more especially as the wheat crop was so light. From what we learn, there has not been a more extensive yield on the Eastern Shore for many years.

James Pleasants, Esq. late Governor of Virginia, has returned to the Executive the commission of Judge of the General Court, lately conferred upon him.—The reasons alleged, are—that he would be compelled, at some inconvenience, to change his residence, and that his appointment has occasioned a discussion, as to its fitness, which he is willing to terminate by his non-acceptance of the trust.

Virginia Free Press.

We learn from the Pittsburg Gazette that Mr. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, arrived at the Mansion House in that city on the 10th ult. on his way to view the improvements at the head of Erie Harbor. On the 11th he visited the Arsenal, where he received the salute due to the Heads of Departments, and on his return was saluted by the Pittsburg Volunteer Legion. During the day, he visited the different manufacturing establishments in and near the city; and on the 12th proceeded on his journey.

Nat. Journal.

The two orders of politicians in Maine are quarrelling which are most friendly to the General Administration. There is something of the same kind in New-York.

Nat. Adv.

In New Jersey the greatest excitement prevailed upon the subject of forming a nomination of members of Congress.—The Convention which lately met at Trenton for the purpose of recommending a ticket to the people, dispersed in great confusion without having come to any agreement. This is ascribed to the turbulence of the opposition party, whose conduct is described as most disgraceful. Subsequently both parties met at different places, and formed separate tickets; and both claimed the victory.

The New Jersey Patriot says the opposition party have received their death blow; and that the affair has terminated in a manner satisfactory to all discreet and impartial minds.

Rihchmond Whig.

The death knell of the old parties in this state, seems to have been rung, and the new parties in favor of, and against the administration, are on the political arena preparing for a great trial of strength. Two separate tickets will be run for Congress; and as the friends of both are making mighty efforts for success, the strength of the respective parties will, it is believed, be fairly tested. If the friends of the administration do their utmost, we have no fear of the result, as we believe them capable of outvoting their opponents with ease. The Lion of their strength has awakened from his slumbers, and is now roaring an alarm through the state. The ascendency acquired two years since by their adversaries, through their inactivity, if we do not greatly mistake, will be shaken to the earth, and the administration party be crowned with complete success.

Trenton (N. J.) American.

A Haytien Graduate.—There was a Haytien among the thirty young men who were lately graduated at Bowdoin College in Maine. His name is Kensworm, and he is of African descent.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1826.

The last Raleigh Register contains proposals for a new paper, to be published in Raleigh, by *R. H. Helme.* The title of the proposed publication is singular enough,—"*The Halter*;" with which the editor proposes to hang all *political* malefactors free of public expense. He professes to be friendly to the present Administration from *principle*; but says he may find it to his *interest* to enlist under Gen. Jackson. If he choose to barter his *principles* for *pelf*, his case will not be a singular one: he will find himself in a goodly company, and have many notable examples to encourage him.

Congress of Panama.—This Congress, as we have already mentioned, has adjourned to meet at Tacubaya; previous to which, it appears, from late accounts, "a treaty of league and perpetual friendship, a convention respecting contingents, and a special convention and compact, were concluded and signed between the republics there represented." The remaining subjects which will engage the attention of the Congress, will be discussed at the new place of meeting; where, it is presumed, the ministers from this country will attend.

Col. Benton vs. *Col. Benton.*

It is well known that Mr. Senator *Benton*, of Missouri, has become a most zealous advocate for an amendment of the constitution, in that part which devolves the election of President, in the last resort, on the House of Representatives; and that during the last session of Congress, he exerted himself to the utmost, as though the salvation of the country depended on his success, to effect the desired object: but it may not be generally known, that Col. Benton's zeal in this matter is of recent growth. Yet such is the fact, as the subjoined extracts will demonstrate. In 1824, when the subject of sending the election back to the people was before the Senate, Col. Benton was found decidedly in opposition to it, and expressed his sentiments in the following strong and unequivocal language:—

"There are positive advantages in referring the election to the House of Representatives: it is a safer depository of the elective privilege than any other body of equal numbers under the Constitution. If it is said that there may be some bad materials in the House, I will ask for the body of equal numbers in which there is so little? And I will maintain that the House of Representatives has ever been, now is, and while the Republic lives, it must continue to be, for *talent* and integrity, and for *elevation of character, the first body of men, of equal numbers, which either exists in our own, or any other country in the world.* To my mind, there is no place more safe for depositing the *right of the States to decide the Presidential election* than the House is."

These were Col. Benton's sentiments in 1824; but in one short year, they underwent a complete revolution—a revolution strange, indeed, but not without parallel. In 1825, the House of Representatives,—which, only a year before, Col. Benton declared to be the first body of men in this, or any other country, for *talent*, INTEGRITY, and *elevation of character*, and that it must *ever* continue to be such,—had, in the honorable Senator's estimation, become the hold of every unclean thing, and had sunk as much *below* every other body of men, in this or any other country, as it was, in 1824, elevated *above* every other. In proof of this, we give the following, from Col. Benton's elaborate report:

'It becomes a question which addresses itself to the mind and heart of every lover of his country, whether Congress, (meaning the House of Representatives) can be *safely trusted* with the choice of Chief Magistrate of this great and growing republic." "The House," says he, "stands condemned—it is capable of being corrupted," and "of being tampered with"—liable to the influence of candidates—is subject to violence, and capable of coalitions."

The last election by the House of Representatives furnished no cause for this sweeping denunciation—it was conducted without *violence*, as every one must admit; and we are bound to believe without *bribery* or *corruption*, until some semblance of proof, other than pertinacious assertions, is produced to show the contrary. Proofs have been repeatedly called for, but they have not been forthcoming; a trial before the House was demanded, but the accusers shrank from it; where, then, is the evidence that the House is corrupt, is capable of being corrupted, or that it cannot be "*safely trusted* with the election of Chief Magistrate of this great and growing republic?" It is nowhere but in assertion; and mere assertion is a poor excuse for tampering with a constitution which has proved itself competent to the great purposes of protection and defence, and the promotion of the prosperity and happiness of the people—a constitution which was formed on the principle of compromise, and which must be sustained on that principle, if sustained at all.

We are not opposed to an alteration of the constitution, to remedy real defects, when a majority of the people shall calmly decide what are those defects; but we are decidedly averse to alterations to suit particular cases, which may never occur again, or to effect a temporary purpose, or promote the objects of a party, which, in a few years, may be known only in history. And particularly are we opposed to intrusting so important a matter as an amendment of the constitution, to the hands of men whose opinions of its merits or defects are evidently regulated by circumstances, and are not the result of extended views, and deliberate reflection on its operation in all times and under all circumstances; but who consider it perfect or imperfect, just as it tends to promote particular objects of their own, on particular occasions.

Congressional Candidates.—The qualifications set forth in the manifestos of our self nominating republicans, are often peculiar and amusing. A candidate in Otesgo (N. Y.) has a happy alternative which he offers to the electors in his address, which he concludes with the following words:

"It would give me great pleasure, gentlemen, to receive your support for Congress, OR to sell either of you a very likely three year old bay horse."

Kentucky Currency.—A Lexington paper says the "Commonwealth Bank paper is current in the State at seventy-five cents for the dollar. This indicates a great improvement in the credit of the Bank, or a happy diminution of the worthless currency with which the State has been so long inundated.

MARRIED,

At the seat of Moses Neely, Steel Creek, by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, on Wednesday, the 4th instant, Mr. *James M'Knight*, to Miss *Eliza Neely*, both of this county.

Also, at the seat of James M'Knight, sen. Steel Creek, by the same, on Thursday, the 5th inst. Mr. *James M'Whorter*, of Yorkville, S. C. to Miss *Louisa K. M'Knight*, of this county.

Obituary.

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone!

Died, at his residence, on the 26th ult. DAVID FLANIKEN, sen. in the 79th year of his age, after a tedious illness. In glancing at the character of this friend of his country, and of all mankind, several things strike the view, which are worthy of emulation. In his boyish days, he, with his parents, emigrated from the state of Pennsylvania, and formed one of the first settlements on M'Calpin's Creek. In early life he married the lady he has now left a widow.—Shortly after the time of his marriage, came on the overwhelming flood of the "*American Revolution.*" Did he then shrink back in abashed pusillanimity? Very far from it; he boldly flew to the aid of his bleeding country, and courageously mingled in the "bloody strife," until the batte of the Hanging Rock in S. Carolina, where he was very dangerously wounded, and forced to quit the service of his country. His wounds, for a length of time, seemed to mock the skill of surgery; but they were finally healed. Yet they were a distress to him through the remaining part of his life; they, having weakened a tender part of the back, were almost constantly a source of uneasiness. The result of his marriage was ten sons and one daughter, all of whom lived to years of discretion. Four of his sons honorably served their country in the last contest with Great Britain. But all his service to his country, and to his social circle, could not secure him from the feli grasp of death; and he is now "gathered to his fathers," in a good old age; having enjoyed earthly bliss almost as long as it could have been savoury to him. Throughout his whole life, he supported a character of unspotted integrity. He was universally beloved and esteemed. In his temper, he was mild and unassuming; yet under all his calmness, was concealed the true hero's character, HUMAN INTREPIDITY.

[COMMUNICATED.

At his residence near this place, on Tuesday, the 3d instant, Rev. SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, aged 57. He had been a preacher of the Gospel for nearly 40 years, and for more than 30 years was pastor of Sugar Creek Congregation. His death has left a void in the church and in society, which will not be easily filled; and long will his praise be in the churches, and his memory revered.

Notice.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Wednesday, the first day of November next, in the town of Charlotte, all the Store Goods belonging to the estate of Ezekiel Abernathy, deceased. The stock consists of an excellent assortment of fresh goods. The terms will be made known on the day of sale; and the sale will continue from day to day, until all is sold.

J. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 6, 1826.—4t03

Agricultural Notice.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the last Saturday of this month. It being the anniversary meeting, it is expected the members will be punctual in their attendance at an early hour.

J. SMITH, *Sec'ry.*

Oct. 4th 1826.—3t04

Agricultural.

THE Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, &c. will be held at Lincolnton the 2d Tuesday in November next, when the following premiums will be awarded or competed for, viz:

1. For the best two-horse Plough, $5 00
2. The best single horse Plough, $3 00
3. The best Colt of the horse or mule kind, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each a premium of $5 00
4. For the best bull or heifer Calf, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each $5 00
5. The best piece of plain domestic Cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than five yards, $2 00
6. The best piece of twilled and mixed as above, same quantity, $2 00
7. The best Coverlet of cotton and wool, and for the best of cotton, each $2 00
8. The best piece of domestic Flannel, not less than 6 yards, $2 00
9. The best piece of Blanketing, not less than 5 yards, $2 00
10. The best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yards nor one wide, $2 00
11. The greatest quantity of Cotton raised on one acre of upland, $5 00
12. The greatest quantity of Corn on same kind of land, $5 00
13. The greatest quantity of Wheat, same kind of land, $5 00
14. The greatest quantity of Rye, same kind of land, $3 00
15. The greatest quantity of Barley, same kind of land, $5 00
16. The best Straw Cutter, $4 00
17. The best constructed Cotton Harrow, $2 00
18. The best Plough for opening water furrows or furrows for manure, $5 00
19. The greatest quantity and best quality of Hay raised on one acre of upland, $5 00
20. The best ewe and ram Lamb, $5 00
21. The best Whetstone to whet English or German Scythes, $3 00
22. The best Stones to whet Carpenters' or Curriers' tools, $3 00

Test. VARDRY McBEE, *Sec'ry.*

Public Sale

Of Windsor Chairs, Bedsteads, &c.

BEING about to close my business in this place, I shall sell, at Public Auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday of the Superior Court in November next, my stock on hand, consisting of 10 dozen Windsor Chairs, 3 Settees, 10 Bedsteads, both high and low posts, and an excellent new big-road Wagon. Persons in want of any of the above articles, will do well to take advantage of the above sale, as after that time my shop will be closed. A credit of six months will be given, and notes with approved security, will be required. For all sums under eight dollars, cash will be demanded.

WM. CULVERHOUSE.

Charlotte, Oct. 3, 1826.—5t06

Notice.

THE subscribers qualified at the last County Court of Mecklenburg, as Executors of the last will and testament of the late Col. James Porter, of said county. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to make their demands known to either of the executors, within the time prescribed by law;—those indebted to the estate, will come forward and make settlement.

JOHN S. PORTER, } *Ex'rs.*
WM. DAVIDSON, }

October 6, 1826.—3t'4p

Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C. Oct. 1, 1826.

Alday Jubial, Altom Jesse S., Alexander Robert, Arney Jacob.

Brisendine Young 2, Baudy John, Black William, Bringle Caspin, Ballard James, Bates William, Boyd Robert, Beam Seater, Bennet William, Butts Jacob, Bradshaw John.

Cogshell James C., Clerk and Master in Equity, Clerk of the Superior Court 2, Cline John, Cline Henry 2, Callis Daniel G., Craig William, Carpenter Samuel, Carpenter John 3, Carpenter Joseph 2.

Duffe John, Davis Edward, Darr Andrew, Dickson James.

Espy Joseph, Elam Thomas, Elam Edward.

Fulbright William, Fullenwider Jacob 2, Fullenwider H. & J., Fike Miss Rachel, Ford John, Fergason Thomas.

Grigg Mrs. Sally, Goodson Abner, Gray Samuel.

Howard Joseph, Hill James, Howsely Stephen, Hedick David, Howser Joseph, Huffman George, Harry Maj. B. J., Hoke & Forney, Harmon John, Hoyl Adam, Harris James, Harmon Andrew, Hoyles Margaret, Hoss Peter or Henry.

Irley Joshua M., James Ulian, Jones William, Jones Thomas H.

Long John 2, Lowe Thomas, Launts Jacob.

Martin Abram, Miers Henry, Mauny Jacob, Mikle Peter.

Neal Robert.

Petrie John, Philips B. H.

Quickle Michael.

Ramsy Robert, Robinson Miss Mary Ann, Rhoder Henry, Rector Silas, Roach Joseph, Rudisil Jonas, Rabb Judash, Ramsour David.

Spurlin Mrs. Elizabeth, Sheriff of Lincoln, Slogle Christian, Spratt Catesy 2, Smith Jeremiah, Speagle Michael.

Thomas Robert & Samuel, Tittman John, Tucker William.

Whitesides Thomas, Ward Harting, Wilson Samuel, Wilkerson John, Wetherspoon William, Wetherspoon James, Whitesides John, Wells Isaac, Wills Isaac, Willis John 2, Williams Frederick, Wilson Andrew.

Yount Ann.

3t104 D. REINHARDT, P. M.

For Sale.

THE subscriber, living three miles south of Charlotte, offers for sale a complete new *Yankee Wagon*; also, a quantity of Weather Boarding. JOHN M. THOMAS.

3t102.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me, by note or book account, are requested to make payment against the first of November. In so doing, they will oblige me and save cost.

ELAM MOORE.

September 28, 1826.—3t103

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 30, 1826.

A.

Charlotte Axim, Hannah Alexander, James Ames 4, Ephraim Alexander, Charles Avent, James Alexander, James D. Armond, Captain William Alexander, Julius Alexander.

B.

Mrs. Ann Bennett, William Baird, John Bird, Daniel Bivens, Benjamin Bineham, Daniel Button, Elizabeth Banker.

C.

Robert Caldwell, sen. Duncan Campbell, Robert A. Caldwell, David Chambers, Robert Campbell, James Cunningham, Jean Caldwell, Vincent Cox, George Campbell, Betsey Clark, John Cagle, Jesse Cathey, Lydda Cockburn, Job Canon, Andrew Clark.

D.

R. I. Dinkins, Wilson B. Davidson, John Davidson, jr. John N. Davis, Gen. E. Davidson, Walter Davis, John Dow 2, Charles Dennis, Allen Dearmon, James Dougherty, Rachel Campbell.

F.

William Flinn 3, Adley O. Flaniken, Doct. Stephen Fox, Tobias Fraley, Peter Fite.

G.

George A. Gray, Capt. John P. Green, Brittain Garrard, William Goforth.

H.

Alfred Harris, Alexander Hodge, Thomas Hux, Samuel Holding, John B. Henderson, Carnes D. Henderson, Solomon Harris, Stephen Hargett, Elam Hunter, Mrs. S. Horton, Henry Hewer, Jacob Hill, John Hammonds, Valentine Hipp, John Hipp.

J.

Samuel Jamison, William Jamison 2, John Jenkins, Wiley Jones, Thomas A. Jerome.

K.

Capt. Wm. M. Karr, Ephraim Kendrick, Mrs. Jincey Kennedy

M.

Mrs. Rachel McLure, John Moss, William McNeely, Roderick McAulay, John Mason, William C. McCormick, John McFarkon, James Miller 2, Rev. George Moore, James McLeary, Patrick McCorkle, Samuel L. Markeares, William Maxwell, Benjamin Morrow, Gen. M'Leary, Wm. H. McLeary, Rev. Malcom McPherson 2, John Montgomery, Andrew Meain, Donald A. McGill, Measey Murphy.

N.

Thomas Napier 2, Rebecca Napier, Parmelia Newby.

O.

Nathan Orr 2, James T. G. Orr, John H. Orr, 2.

P.

W. B. Porter, Maj. John S. Porter, Polly Perry, Gideon Perry, Wm. Pardue, Samuel J. P. Perry, William Price.

R.

Peter L. Ross, Sempronius Russ, John Rogers, Joseph Reed, Carnes H. Robinson, Wilson Rogers, James B. Robertson, Ezekiel Robison, Andrew Rea.

S.

Robert Sloan, Sheriff of Mecklenburg, George Simons, John Stephens, Martin Shoffner, Secretary Phalanx Lodge, Mary M. Springs, Elijah B. Seltzer, E. & H. Stewart.

T.

J. G. Torrence, Henry J. Trexler 2, John Thomas, Wm. Thompson, Henry Trexler 2.

V.....Richard Vincent.

W.

Joseph Wilson 5, James Wilson 2, John Wentz, Rev. Jno. M. Wilson, Wm. J. Wilson, Lydia Wallace, William Wymens, Robert Watson, Samuel F. Wilson, Samuel Wilson, John Wilson.

3t104 WM. SMITH, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of "*PERCIVAL & BOAG,*" (Wholesale Druggists,) was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of June last.

The business will be in future conducted by the subscribers, who have formed a Copartnership under the firm of *W. S. BOAG & CO.*

W. S. BOAG & CO. take this opportunity of naming their intention to do business only for *Cash*, or Town acceptances at four months.

WM. S. BOAG,
J. A. JOHNSON,
SAM'L. W. BOAG.

Charleston, Sept. 1826. 6t106

Judge Murphey's Lottery.

IN consequence of the failure of several persons, in whose hands tickets had been placed for sale, to make returns to the Commissioner of the tickets which they had sold, the drawing did not commence at the time appointed; though it appeared probable, from the returns made, that a sufficient number of tickets had been sold to justify a commencement of the drawing. All persons having tickets for sale in this Lottery, are requested to continue the sale of them until the 15th of November next, and then report to the Commissioner, Dr. James Webb, at Hillsboro', how many tickets remain unsold, and their numbers. The drawing will commence on the 4th Monday in November; and it is hoped that a sufficient number of tickets will be sold by that time, to justify the Commissioner in continuing the drawing, from day to day, until it can be completed.

2t102

For Sale,

AT my Store, a quantity of Sole and Upper Leather, low for cash.

3t102 P. JOHN IRWIN.

Notice.

THOSE persons who have got Brick from the Kiln burnt by Thos. G. Polk and myself, will be good enough to make known to the subscriber the number of brick they have taken.

THOS. I. POLK.

Sept. 30, 1826.—3t103

2000 Bushels Corn

FOR sale, by the subscriber, living one mile south of Beattie's Ford, if applied for before the last of October.

2t102 ANDREW WAGNER.

Leather, Hides, &c.

THE subscriber has for sale, Upper, Sole and Harness Leather, which he will dispose of for Cash, or, if credited, for notes payable one day after date; as he is determined to keep no book account. He will also exchange Leather for Hides, at cash prices; or he will pay cash for them; and in case he has not cash by him at the time, will give his note, payable one day after date. WILLIAM RUDISILL.

Sept. 25, 1826.—4t104

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Political.

MR. CLAY'S ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Public Dinner given to him on the 30th of August, by the citizens of Lewisburg, and its vicinity.

The following sentiment being given as the 7th regular Toast:—

Our distinguished Guest, Henry Clay, the Statesman, Orator, Patriot, and Philanthropist, his splendid talents shed a lustre on his native State—his eloquence is an ornament to his country—

Mr. Clay rose, and addressed the company in a speech which occupied nearly an hour in the delivery, of which we can only attempt an imperfect sketch. He said that he had never before felt so intensely the want of those powers of eloquence which had been just, erroneously, ascribed to him. He hoped, however, that in plain and unaffected language, he might be allowed, without violating any established usage which prevails here, to express his grateful sensibility, excited by the sentiment with which he had been honored, and for the kind and respectful consideration, manifested on the occasion which has brought us together. In passing thro' my native State, towards which I have ever borne and shall continue in all vicissitudes to cherish, the greatest respect and affection; I expected to be treated with its accustomed courtesy and private hospitality. But I did not anticipate that I should be the object of such public, distinguished, and cordial manifestations of regard. In offering you the poor and inadequate return of my warm and respectful thanks, I pray you to believe, that I shall treasure up these testimonies among the most gratifying reminiscences of my life. The public service which I have rendered my country, your too favorable opinion of which has prompted you to exhibit these demonstrations of your esteem, has fallen far below the measure of usefulness which I should have been happy to have filled.—I claim for it only, the humble merit of pure and patriotic intention. Such as it has been, I have not always been fortunate enough to give satifaction to every section, and to all the great interests of our country. When an attempt was made to impose upon a new State, about to be admitted into the Union, restrictions incompatible, as I thought, with her co-equal, sovereign power, I was charged in the North, with being too partial to the South, and as being friendly to that unfortunate condition of slavery, of the evils of which, none are more sensible than I am. At another period, when I believed that the industry of this country required some protection against the selfish and contracted legislation of foreign powers, and to constitute it a certain and safe source of supply, in all exigencies, the charge against me was transposed, and I was converted into a foe of Southern, and an infatuated friend of Northern and Western interests.—There were not wanting persons, in every section of the country, in another stage of our history, to accuse me with rashly contributing to the support of a war, the only alternative left to our honor by the persevering injustice of a foreign nation. These contradictory charges and perverted views, gave me no concern, because I was confident that time and truth would prevail over all misconceptions, and because they did not impeach my public integrity. But I confess, I was not prepared to expect the aspersions which I have experienced on account of a more recent discharge of public duty. My situation on the occasiou to which I refer, was most peculiar and extraordinary; unlike that of any other American citizen. One of the three candidates for the Presidency, presented to the choice of the House of Representatives, was out of the question, for notorious reasons, now admitted by all. Limited as the competition was to the other two, I had to choose between a Statesman long experienced at home and abroad, in numerous civil situations, and a Soldier—brave, gallant and successful—but a mere soldier—who, though he has also filled several civil offices, had quickly resigned them all, frankly acknowledging, in some instances, his incompetence to discharge their duties. It has been said that I had some differences with the present Chief Magistrate, at Ghent. It is true, that we did not agree on one of the many important questions which arose during the negotiations in that city; but the difference equally applied to our present Minister to London, and to the lamented Bayard, between whom and myself, although we belonged to different political parties, there existed a warm friendship to the hour of his death. It was not of a nature to prevent our co-operation in the public service, as is demonstrated by the Convention at London, subsequently negotiated by Messrs. Adams, Gallatin, and myself. It was a difference of opinion on a point of expediency, and did not relate to any constitutional or fundamental principle. But with respect to the conduct of the distinguished citizen from Tennessee, I had solemnly expressed, under the highest obligations, opinions, which, whether right or wrong, were sincerely and honestly entertained, and are still held. These opinions related to a military exercise of power believed to be arbitrary and unconstitutional. I should have justly subjected myself to the grossest inconsistency, if I had given him my suffrage. I thought if he was elected, the Sword and the Constitution, bad companions, would be brought too near together. I could not have foreseen, that fully justified as I have been, by those constituents, by virtue of whose authority, I exerted the right of free suffrage, I should nevertheless be charged with a breach of duty and corruption, by strangers to them, standing in no other relation to them, but that of being citizens of other States, members of the same confederacy. It is in vain that these revilers have been called upon for proofs; they have been defied, and again invited, to enter upon any mode of fair investigation and trial. Shrinking from every impartial examination, they persevere with increased zeal in the propagation of calumny under the hope of supplying, by the frequency and boldness of asseveration, the want of truth, and the deficiency of evidence—until we have seen the spectacle exhibited, of converting the Hall of the first Legislative Assembly upon earth, on the occasion of discussions, which above all others, should have been characterized by dignity, calmness and temperance, into a theatre for spreading suspicious and groundless imputations against an absent and innocent individual. Driven from every other hold, they seized upon the only plank left within their grasp, that of my acceptance of the office of Secretary of State, which has been asserted to be a consummation of a previous corrupt arrangement. What can I oppose to such an assertion, put positive, peremptory and and unqualified denial, and a repetition of the demand for proof and trial? The office to which I have been appointed, is that of the country; created by it, and administered for its benefit. In deciding whether I should accept it or not, I did not take counsel from those who, foreseeing the probability of my designation for it, sought to deter me from its acceptance by fabricating anticipated charges, which would have been preferred with the same zeal and alacrity, however I might have decided. I took counsel from my friends, from my duty, conscious innocence of unworthy and false imputations. I was not left at liberty by either my enemies or friends, to decline the office. I would willingly have declined it from an unaffected distrust of my own ability to perform its high duties, if I could have honorably declined it. I hope the uniform tenor of my whole public life will protect me against the supposition of any unreasonable avidity for public employment. During the administration of that illustrious man to whose civil services, more than to those of any other American Patriot, living or dead, this country is indebted for the blessing of its present Constitution, now more than ten years ago, the Mission to Russia and a place in his Cabinet were successively offered me. A place in *his* Cabinet at that period of my life, was more than equivalent to any place, under any administration, at my age. His immediate successor tendered me the same place, in his Cabinet, which he anxiously urged me to accept, and the Mission to England. Gentlemen, I hope you will believe, that far from being impelled by any vain boastful spirit to mention these things, I do it with humiliation and mortification.

If I had refused the Department of State, the same individuals who now, in the absence of all proof, against all probability, and in utter disregard of all truth, proclaim the existence of a corrupt previous arrangement, would have propagated the same charge, with the same affected confidence, that they now unblushingly assume, and it would have been said, with at least as much plausibility, that I had contributed to the election of a Chief Magistrate, of whom I thought so unfavorable, that I would not accept that place in his Cabinet, which is generally regarded as the first. I thought it my duty, unawed by their denunciations, to proceed in the office assigned me by the President and Senate, to render to my country the best service of which my poor abilities are capable. If this Administration should shew itself unfriendly to American Liberty, and to free and liberal principles; if it should be conducted upon a system adverse to those principles of public policy, which I have ever endeavored to sustain, and I should be found clinging to office, then, nothing which could be said by those who are inimical to me would be undeserved.

But the President ought not to have appointed one who had voted for him.—Mr. Jefferson did not think so, who called to his Cabinet a gentleman who had voted for him, in the most warmly contested election that has ever occurred in the House of Representatives, and who appointed to other highly important offices other members of the same House, who voted for him. Mr. Madison did not think so, who did not feel himself restrained from sending me on a foreign service, because I had supported his election. Mr. Monroe did not think so, who appointed in his Cabinet a gentleman now filling the second office in the Government, who attended the caucus that nominated him and warmly and efficiently espoused his election. But suppose the President acted upon the most disinterested doctrine which is now contended for, by those who opposed his election, and were to appoint to public office from *their* ranks only, to the entire exclusion of those who voted for him, would he then escape their censure? No!—We have seen him charged for that equal distribution of the public service among every class of citizens, which has hitherto characterized his Administration, with the nefarious purpose of buying up portions of the community! A spirit of denunciation is abroad. With some, condemnation, right or wrong, is the order of the day. No matter what prudence and wisdom may stamp the measures of the administration: no matter how much the prosperity of the country may be advanced, or what public evils may be averted, under its guidance, there are persons who would make general, indiscriminate, and interminable opposition.

This is not a fit occasion, nor perhaps am I a fit person, to enter upon a vindication of its measures. But I hope I shall be excused for asking what measure of domestic policy has been proposed or recommended by the present Executive, which has not its prototype in the previous acts or recommendations of Administrations at the head of which was a citizen of Virginia? Can the liberal and high-minded people of this State condemn measures emanating from a citizen of Massachusetts, which, when proposed by a Virginian, commanded their express assent or silent acquiescence, or to which, if in any instance they made opposition, it was respectful, limited and qualified. The present administration desires only to be judged by its measures, and invites the strictest scrutiny and the most watchful vigilance on the part of the public.—With respect to the Panama Mission, it is true that it was not recommended by any preceding Administration, because the circumstances of the world were not then such as to present it as a subject for decision. But during that of Mr. Monroe, it has been seen that it was a matter of consideration, and there is every reason to believe, if he were now at the head of affairs, his determination would correspond with that of his successor. Let me suppose that it was the resolution of this country, under no circumstances to contract with foreign powers intimate public engagements, and to remain altogether unbound by any treaties of alliance, what should have been the course taken with the very respectful invitation which was given to the United States to be represented at Panama? Haughtily folding your arms, would you have given it a cool and abrupt refusal? or would you not rather accept it, send ministers, and in a friendly and respectful manner endeavor to satisfy those who are looking to us for counsel and example, and imitating our free institutions, that there is no necessity for such an alliance, that the dangers which alone could, in the opinion of any one, have justified it, have vanished, and that it is not good for them or for us? What may be the nature of the instructions with which our ministers may be charged, it is not proper that I should state; but all candid and reflecting men must admit that we have great interests in connection with the Southern Republics, independent of any compacts of alliance. Those republics, now containing a population of more than twenty Millions, duplicating their numbers probably in periods still shorter than we do, comprising within their limits the most abundant sources of the precious metals, offer to our commerce, to our manufactures, to our navigation, so many advantages, that none can doubt the expediency of cultivating the most friendly relations with them. If treaties of commerce and friendship, and liberal stipulations in regard to neutral and belligerent rights, could be negotiated with each of them at its separate seat of Government, there is no doubt that much greater facilities for the conclusion of such treaties present themselves at a point, where all being represented, the way may be smoothed, and all obstacles removed by a disclosure of the views and wishes of all, by mutual and friendly explanations. There was one consideration which had great weight with the Executive in the decision to accept the mission, and that was the interest which this country has, and especially the Southern States, in the fate and fortunes of the Island of Cuba. No subject of our foreign relations has created with the Executive Government, more anxious concern than that of the condition of that island, and the possibility of prejudice to the Southern States, from the convulsions to which it might be exposed. It was believed, and is yet believed, that the dangers which, in certain contingencies might threaten our quiet and safety, may be more successfully averted at a place, at which all the American powers should be represented, than any where else. And I have no hesitation in expressing the firm conviction, that if there be one section of this Union more than all others interested in the Panama Mission, and the benefits which may flow from it, that section is the South. It was therefore, with great and unaffected surprize, that I witnessed the obliquity of those political views, which led some gentlemen from that quarter, to regard the measure as it might operate on the Southern States, in an unfavorable light. Whatever may be the result of the Mission, its moral effect in Europe will be considerable: and it cannot fail to make the most friendly impression upon our Southern neighbors. It is one of which it is difficult in sober imagination to conceive any possible mischievous consequences, and which the Executive could not have declined, in my opinion, without culpable neglect of the interests of this country, and without giving some dissatisfacton to nations, whose friendship we are called upon by every dictate of policy to conciliate.

There are persons who would impress on the Southern States, the belief that they have just cause of apprehending danger to a certain portion of their property from the present Administration. It is not difficult to comprehend the object, and the motive of these idle alarms.—What measure of the present Administration gives any just occasion, for the smallest apprehension to the tenure by which that species of property is held? However much the President and the Members of his Administration may depreciate the existence of Slavery among us, the greatest evil with which we are afflicted, there is not one of them that does not believe, that the Constitution of the General Government confers no authority to interpose between the Master and his Slave, none to apply an adequate remedy, if, indeed, there be any remedy within the scope of human power. Suppose the object of these alarmists were accomplished, and the slave holding States were united in the sentiment that the policy of this government, in all time to come, should be regulated on the basis of this fact of slavery, would not union on one side, lead to union on the other; and would not such a fatal division of the People and States of this confederacy, produce perpetual, mutual irritation and exasperation, and ultimately, disunion itself? The slave holding States cannot forget that they are now in a minority, which is in a constant relative diminution, and should certainly not be the first to put forth a principle of public action by which they would be the greatest losers—I am but too sensible of the unreasonable trespass on your time which I have committed, and of the egotism of which my discourse has partaken. I must depend for my apology upon the character of the times, and the venom of the attacks which have been made upon my character and conduct, and upon the generous sympathy of the gentlemen here assembled. During this very journey, a paper has been put into my hands, in which a Member of the House of Representatives is represented to have said, that the distinguished individual at the Head of the Government and myself, have been indicted by the people. If that be the case, I presume some defence is lawful. By the bye, if the honorable member is to have the sole conduct of the prosecution, without the aid of other counsel, I think that it is not difficult to predict, that his clients will be *non suited*, and that they will be driven out of Court with the usual judgment pronounced in such cases. (Great applause.) In conclusion I beg leave to offer a toast, which, if you are as dry as I am, will, I hope, be acceptable for the sake of the wine, if not the sentimeut. Mr. Clay then gave,

The continuation of the Turnpike Road which passes through Lewisburg, and success to the cause of Internal Improvement under every auspices.

He then took his seat amid the repeated cheers of the whole company.

THE RHODE ISLAND LACE SCHOOL.

Established June, 1826. in Newport.

This institution has recently attracted much public attention, and has excited great interest among the friends of domestic industry in the State. Though of recent date, about *one hundred and fifty* females, all belonging to Newport, besides an additional number in Providence and elsewhere, are actively employed by the proprietors. The style of lace work is the most ingenious of its kind, and of that particular description with which the English dealers in lace hitherto have had to supply themselves from France, in consequence of the superior excellence of its execution by their Gallic competitors.

The proprietors have just completed a specimen they intend to present to the lady of the President of the U. S., than which, they think, no importer of lace from France or England, can produce a finer article of its kind. They have named it the *Quincy Cap*, and a few, similar in every respect, are in a state of forwardness to be sent forthwith for sale, to the principal cities of the Union, as evidences of the talents of the Rhode Island Lace School.

Prov: Journal.

On one of our public days, in the vicinity of Boston, a gentleman of the cup, having his ideas in some confusion, made an angle of 45° against a post. He stood feeling round the top of it to find what had brought him up so short. "Take care, friend Small beer,' said a person on the side walk, 'you have run against the post.' 'Post? (hic) why don't it (hic) blow the horn?'

A newspaper recommends, as a cure for the ague, "a pint of gin and four ounces of sulphur," before going to bed. This prescription may keep off the *ague*, but it would be sure to bring on a *fever*. Gin and brimstone!!!

TO MAKE GOOD INK.

3 ounces powdered Galls,
1 ounce of Copperas,
1 ounce of rasped Logwood,
1 ounce of Gum Arabic.

To be put into 1 quart of soft water, suffered to remain 8 or 10 days, and to be shaken before use.

The above is by Dr. Lewis, an English Chemist of eminence, and has been recommended by scientific men in this country.

New England Farmer.

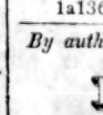
Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Kendrick & Abernathy, terminated at the death of the latter. All persons indebted to the concern, are requested to make settlement with the subscriber; and those to whom the firm is indebted, will present their claims to him for payment.

It is *absolutely necessary* that the above concern should be brought to an *immediate* close, in order that I may settle with Mr. Abernathy's administrator.

GREEN KENDRICK, *surv'ng. part.*
Charlotte, Sept. 15, 1826. 4t102

For Sale,



MY Rockland Plantation, containing 745 acres, lying in the fork of big Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of William Cook, Dr. Fox, and others; payable in four equal payments, viz:—on the 1st day of January, 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831, with interest on the three last payments from the first day of January, 1829. Bonds, with approved security, will be required, or a lien on the lands. Those who may wish to purchase, must make application to myself, or Col. Thomas G. Polk, who is authorised to sell, before the 15th of October next. The purchaser can have the crop on the ground at a fair valuation, together with stock, farming tools, &c.

8t103 WILL: POLK.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF
THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars, is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,500	3,000
8		1,000	8,000
10		500	5,000
20		200	3,600
40		100	4,000
50		50	2,500
450		20	9,000
1,050		10	10,500
7,366		5	36,830
9,000 Prizes. 14,886 Blanks		23,886 tickets at $5 is	119,430

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.* ☜

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:
The last drawn Ticket on the

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarsk on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.